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MASSACHUSETTS.**Domestic Animals—Communicable Diseases—Laboratory Services by State Department of Health for Department of Animal Industry. (Ch. 155, Act Apr. 26, 1916.)**

SECTION 1. The State department of health is hereby authorized to perform for the department of animal industry upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon, such services in its laboratory as may be necessary in the examination of materials from animals suspected of being infected with glanders, tuberculosis, rabies, or other diseases of domestic animals.

NEW JERSEY.**Births, Deaths, and Marriages—Reporting of—Enforcement of Laws Relating Thereto. (Res. Dept. of H., Mar. 7, 1916.)**

Resolved, That the director of the State department of health with the aid of the chief of the bureau of vital statistics shall take prompt and vigorous measures to enforce the laws of the State relating to the reporting of births, marriages, and deaths, and that in any and every case of failure of the responsible party to properly report a birth or marriage within five days and to exchange a certificate of death for a burial permit before burial, the said director and bureau chief shall, as soon as that failure becomes known to them, mail a notice of such failure to the local board of health and to each member thereof in whose jurisdiction the violation occurs, accompanied by a warning that if said board does not order prosecution and submit to the State department of health proof of such prosecution of said delinquent person or an excuse for the delinquency acceptable to the director of the State department of health, then the said State department of health will sue, in cases of failure to report births, under chapter 389, of the laws of 1915, to recover penalty from each member of the local board except any member who may have voted to prosecute the violator of the law; for failure to report marriages prosecutions will be ordered under chapter 199, laws of 1912; and for failure to exchange a certificate of death for a burial or transit permit before burial takes place prosecution will be ordered under chapter 109, laws of 1909.

NEW YORK.**Tuberculosis—Notification of Cases. (Ch. 370, Act May 1, 1916.)**

SECTION. 1. Section 320 of chapter 49 of the laws of 1909 entitled "An act in relation to the public health, constituting chapter 45 of the consolidated laws," as amended by chapter 559 ¹ of the laws of 1913, and chapter 318 ² of the laws of 1914, is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 320. *Reports of tuberculosis by physicians and others.*—Tuberculosis is hereby declared to be an infectious and communicable disease, dangerous to the public health. It shall be the duty of every physician in the State of New York to report by telephone or in person or in writing, on a form to be furnished as hereinafter provided, the name and address of every person known by said physician to have tuberculosis, to the health officer of the city, town, or village in which said person resides or may be, within 24 hours after such fact comes to the knowledge of said physician. It shall also be the duty of the chief officer having charge for the time being of any hospital, dispensary, asylum, or other similar private or public institution to report the name, age, sex, color, occupation, place where last employed, if known, and the previous address of every patient having tuberculosis who comes into his care

¹ Reprint No. 264 from the Public Health Reports, p. 305.

² Reprint No. 279 from the Public Health Reports, p. 109.

or under his observation, within 24 hours thereafter to the health officer of the city, town, or village in which said patient resided immediately previous to admission to said institution; except that if such residence be outside of the State of New York, then such report shall be made to the State commissioner of health.

Any physician, nurse, employer, teacher, head of a family, landlord, or other person may report in writing the name and address of any person coming under his observation who appears to be suffering from tuberculosis to the health officer of the city, town, or village in which such person is, and the health officer shall thereupon take such steps as may be prescribed by the sanitary code provided the person making such report signs his own name and address thereon.

Each registrar of vital statistics shall promptly report to the health officer the name and address of every person reported to him as having died from tuberculosis. The health officer shall ascertain whether such person has been previously reported as having tuberculosis by the physician signing the death certificate, and if it appears that such physician has not so reported such person, the health officer shall call the attention of such physician to the provisions of this section. In case of repeated violations of the provisions of this section by any physician the health officer shall report such repeated violations to the board of health or other local health authorities, who shall cause such steps to be taken as may be necessary to enforce the penalty provided for such violation.

Typhoid Fever—Carriers—Care of. (Ch. 371, Act May 1, 1916.)

SECTION 1. Chapter 49 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act in relation to the public health, constituting chapter 45 of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by adding a new section to be known as section 36a, and to read as follows:

SEC. 36a. *Providing for the care and maintenance of carriers of disease.*—Whenever an individual is declared by the State commissioner of health as being a carrier of typhoid-fever bacilli and whenever, for the protection of the public health, the State commissioner of health shall have certified to the necessity of continued quarantine, or whenever in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the State commissioner of health a carrier of the germs of typhoid fever is prevented from carrying on any occupation which would enable him to gain a livelihood, such individual may be given hospital or institutional care under the surveillance of the local health officer at the expense of the State if such hospital or institution in the judgment of the State commissioner of health be properly equipped for the care and maintenance of said individual.

When no such hospital or institution is available and when in the opinion of the State commissioner of health such individual may be cared for at home or in a private family with due regard to the protection of the public health, the local charities commissioner or overseer of the poor shall, in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the commissioner of health, furnish necessary medical attendance and maintenance. No expenditure for the purposes herein authorized shall be contracted for or incurred by any local overseer of the poor or charities commissioner until after such expenditure has been authorized and approved by the State commissioner of health. A verified statement of any such approved expense incurred hereunder shall be transmitted by the local overseer of the poor or charities commissioner to the State commissioner of health. The commissioner of health shall examine this statement, and if satisfied that such authorized expenses are correct and necessary in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by him he shall audit and allow the same and when so audited the amount thereof shall be paid by the State treasurer on the warrant of the comptroller to such institution or local poor officer.